FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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COST OF THE CONTEST.

Few people ever think of the *expense in cash* of a Presidential contest. Yet it is really something enormous. The vast machinery necessary to carry on such a canvass—the number of organizers which it requires—the amount of printing, writing, of postage, and of labor of every kind which is brought into service, is far beyond any estimate usually formed. Let us state a few facts which may aid in forming an opinion.

There are about 800 counties, and not far from 4000 towns, in the thirty one States composing the Union. Every town has one political club at least, and every party,—and many towns have many clubs. There were undoubtedly during the last year 3,000 organized clubs, belonging to the political parties within the United States. Each of these clubs may have had, since the Republican organization sprung into life, three Sub-Clubs. Each of these was the active operation for at least one month, and each club, with its sub-clubs, must have had, on an average, at least 100 members. Each of them required rooms, lighting, more or less travelling of their active members,—and these, with other expenses, could not have amounted, on an average, to less than $100 a month,—or $300 during the canvass. The labors performed by their officers, presidents and committees would be in proportion to the steady services of at least one in each, worth not less than $100 each for the three months. Not less than 1,000 persons have been actively engaged, for nearly three months of the canvass, in making speeches and addresses,—travelling from place to place, always at an expense which must be met by the party,—and entitled, of course, to have their time and services estimated at a fair price;—probably $100 for each, including their expenses, would be a low estimate.

Then on election day, there are opened in the United States not less than 50,000 polls—at each party stations not less than *five* men, besides the inspectors, police men and other legal officers, who average, perhaps, *ten* more making 500, whose services are worth at least two dollars each.

Let us sum up the aggregate of all these items:

Local expenses of 3,000 clubs at $300	$12,000,000
Expenses of State meetings, for three months	$12,000,000
Travelling and speakers' expenses for three months at $3000	500,000
Pay of challengers, &c., at the polls	1,000,000
Total	$25,500,000

Here is a total of more than *twenty-five millions* of dollars, expended in the canvass—all of it by voluntary offering of the people, to secure the choice of such President as they desire to see elected.

The aggregate is much more likely to exceed this estimate than to fall below it—as it does not include the money raised by exactions from office-holders, or contributed in large sums by candidates, to be used for purposes less legitimate, but more costly than those we have enumerated. Much of it goes into the hands of working men,—printers, laborers, and others, who fairly earn it. But immense amounts go to fill the pockets of political gamblers and swindlers, who look upon a Presidential election as the harvest of their profession.—*N. Y. Times.*

TOO TRUE.—The Richmond Whig says:

"He who has done the least for his country is, in general, preferred to him who has done the most. There was Henry Clay whose whole life was an unbroken series of services to the country, hunted down and reviled and persecuted as no man never was before—and rejected for the presidency by a people who are now almost ready to worship the ground upon which he trod. There was Scott, who had fought the enemies of his country from Canada to Mexico, and whose brilliant services were scarcely inferior to his military genius, receiving the votes of only four States of the Union, against a man whose claim upon the confidence and support of the people was rested, absolutely, on nothing. And now we have Millard Fillmore, whose partizan administration extorted curses, at the time, from the bitterest of the opposition, discarded and set aside for a man who in the course of a long political life, has done comparatively nothing to advance the glory or welfare of the Republic."

The Electoral College.—The presidential electors chosen on Tuesday last will be called by the Governors of States to meet in each State capital on the first Wednesday of December, and cast their vote, and choose a messenger to carry it sealed to Washington. On the second Wednesday of February, the returns will be counted by Congress and declared.

The betting in Kentucky has been very heavy. We know of many instances of bets of extraordinary magnitude having been on the result of the late election. Lands, negroes, cash—everything that is property in Kentucky—has been staked throughout the State. Hundreds of men are doubtless entirely ruined, and thousands sorely impoverished.—*Cin. Com.*

The Murderous Riots in Baltimore.—The election riots in Baltimore on Tuesday were as serious as many a regular battle. The Republican reports that twenty-five persons were either killed or mortally wounded, twenty-seven dangerously, fifty-one severely, and thirty-four slightly wounded, making a total of one hundred and sixty-seven persons injured in the riots at this time.

Another Disgraceful Riot.—The city of Baltimore has again been disgraced by riot and bloodshed. Another terrible riot occurred on Sabbath last, in which several persons were shot, some of whom may die.

Liberal Donation.—Philip St. George Cocke, late President of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to endow an Agricultural Professorship in the University of Virginia.

Happiness is a perfume that one cannot shed on another without a few drops falling on one-self.

Some imagines that "the natural diet of an infant being milk, accounts for its (s)cream."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal was engaged part of Tuesday and all of yesterday in the trial of Rachel Freeman, for Arson in burning the dwelling of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, in this town, last Spring. The Jury, at 10 o'clock last night, brought in a verdict of Guilty. This is her second conviction, but after the first, at the Spring Term, the Court granted a new trial.

For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Messrs. Wm. B. Wright and Joseph Baker, Jr.

The Court will be occupied to-day with an application to admit to bail three State's prisoners from Bladen county, who could not be tried at the late Term for want of time, and who are now here with their Counsel, John A. Richardson, Esq.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—This body convened at the Presbyterian Church in this town, last evening, the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Moderator of the last Synod, in the Chair, having previously preached the opening Sermon.

The Rev. Neill McKay, of Harnett county, was then chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

There are sixty or seventy Ministers present. The session will probably continue till Monday next, and in the mean time there will be religious services twice a day, morning and evening.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society was held in this place on Tuesday evening last. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Joel Williams, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—A. S. McNeill, Hugh McLean, and David Murphy.

Executive Committee.—A. A. McKethan, E. W. Barge, W. McL. McKay, John Waddill, A. H. Dewar, John C. Smith, John A. Williams, Edward Spearman, H. L. Myrover, Wm. Cade, Jno. P. McLean, J. G. Cook, Jno. R. Murchison.

Sec'y and Treasurer.—John. P. McLean.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—From the Report of the Chairman of the Common School Board in these counties, (E. L. Winslow, Esq.) we learn that there are 76 School Districts in the two counties, and that schools have been taught in nearly all of them during the past year.

The number of children reported is nearly 5000, of whom about 1600 have attended the schools. The law requires that children between 6 and 21 be listed, instead of 5 and 21, as heretofore.

The number of Teachers examined and passed during the year is 52, of whom 8 were females, who are generally found to be the best teachers for young children.) There is much improvement in the character and qualifications of the Teachers.

The amount paid for the support of the Schools within the two counties, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1856, is $1,547 35.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Fall Distribution is advertised by the Literary Board. This and the neighboring counties will receive as follows:

Cumberland and Harnett	$1976 76
Alamance	994 92
Anson	1215 72
Bladen	887 88
Brunswick	714 12
Chatham	1926 60
Columbus	636 96
Davidson	1694 76
Duplin	1333 32
Montgomery	739 56
Moore	876 26
Randolph	1746 12
Richmond	952 32
Robeson	1329 60
Sampson	1477 32
Stanly	761 76

Cumberland's share is reduced $150 to pay for 2 mutes at the Asylum. Alamance $225 for 3. Anson $75 for 1. Bladen *do.* Duplin $150 for 2. Moore *do.* Randolph $75 for 1. These amounts have been deducted, the counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the State Treasurer as required by law.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention held its annual meeting in Raleigh last week. The Rev. Jas. McDaniel of this town was re-elected President, and Rev. J. B. Solomon, Secretary.

We understand that a large amount was subscribed for purposes connected with the Baptist Church, Wake Forest College, &c. And that Elders Bradford, Thorn, Mitchell, Pritchard, Hooper, McDaniel, Skinner, Cansler, Jordan, Tobey, James, Dobson, Wingate, T. H. Pritchard, Solomon, Wheeler and Repiton, were appointed Delegates to a Convention on the subject of a Baptist Theological Seminary for the South and Southwest, to be held at Louisville, Ken., in May 1857.

A GRATIFYING VOTE.—In the city of New York, the vote for Erastus Brooks for Governor, is 1364 ahead of that for Fillmore, whilst the vote for King is 3,165 less than that of Fremont, and the vote for Parker 1503 less than that of Buchanan. This is gratifying to us lookers-on at a distance, because Brooks is one of the Editors of the Express, the leading Fillmore paper, and has been most shockingly abused and vilified by the Tribune and the other freesoil papers, which appear to be malignantly hostile to him because of a contemptible rivalry in business.

The circulation of the Express has rapidly increased till its daily issue has reached 23,000, and its profits for the last ten months were $20,000 more than for any corresponding period. We are glad to see it. With some faults it is a valuable paper.

The Wilmington Journal is inconsistent. In one line it says that Mr. Fillmore had no party; and in the next it tells of "12,000 men of his party in the city of Philadelphia," and of "the rank and file of the Fillmore men, here and elsewhere." There is something prodigiously Falstaffian in all this. If there be no Fillmore party, how like that valiant old blusterer who continued to kill the dead Percy after he was dead. And if there be a Fillmore party, how like another failing of the same old knight to be everlastingly swearing that there is no such party.

The fact is, if we may believe the concurrent statements of Buchanan men and Fillmore men on the spot, Pennsylvania would have been lost to Buchanan but for the aid generously and we hope wisely extended to him by Whig and American friends of Fillmore. They thereby manifested a patriotism utterly unknown to the spoils party; for they sacrificed party attachments and all hope of party preferment, to save their country,—to defeat a purely sectional party and its candidate, whose election might have resulted in disunion. And the thanks they get for their patriotism and their sacrifices, is to be ridiculed by such witlings as the Journal.

One would think that a little modesty would befit the friends of Buchanan, in view of the well ascertained fact, that he goes into office with a large majority of the votes of the people against him, notwithstanding so many Whigs and Americans voted for him. And that Mr. Fillmore, even without the thousands and hundreds of thousands who preferred him and yet voted for Buchanan, received probably 800,000 votes. A man who, without any effort of his own, and in spite of the general belief that he could not be elected, can rally such a body of friends as 800,000, who will compare with any others for intelligence and patriotism, is worthy of the respect of respectable people, however he may be abused and slandered, and his party ridiculed, by men who are unable to appreciate or unwilling to acknowledge his great services, and the patriotic devotion of his friends.

As for Gov. Graham and the Whig Convention, whom the Journal still harps upon, we would advise that paper to examine its files of a month ago, and see how it misrepresented them—how it attributed to Gov. Graham language which he never employed,—and how, on the 9th of October, it crept out of the exposure we made of its misrepresentation, in the following artful style:—

"*The Fayetteville Observer.*—A press of other matters prevents us paying our immediate respects to the last article of the Observer in reply to this paper. We will do so at our earliest convenience, merely remarking now that the small quotation it gives from Mr. Graham's speech goes to prove the assertion of ours which it is intended to controvert, and that had the whole been given in connection it would have rendered any further allusion to the subject unnecessary on our part."

Wil. Journal, 9th Oct.

We were altogether confident, at the moment, that the Journal would not find such a convenient time—that it had not then the slightest idea of returning to the subject at all; but that the above was merely meant to keep up the deception it had practiced on its readers. It *could not* prove that it had correctly represented Gov. Graham, and it *would not* do him the justice to quote his language, as we did.

The Raleigh Standard notices the small vote received by Mr. Fillmore in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, &c. Before the election the Standard endeavored to make the Southern people believe that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist. The small vote he received among the abolitionists of those States proves how utterly unjust was the allegation. And will not the Standard now do him the justice to take that view of the subject? It could not damage the democracy *now* to make the *amende.*

The Standard makes an approach to such an act of justice in saying,—

"Yet there *are* Fillmore men in the free States who have exhibited in this contest a spirit of patriotism and nationality, which puts to the blush many of the Fillmore party in this section of the Union. We refer to those who, in the City of Boston, voted for Col. Greene for Congress against the abolitionist Comins; and to others, in the same city, who united with the Democrats in the effort to defeat Burlingame. Look, too, to that glorious gain for Buchanan in Philadelphia of *fifteen thousand votes*, rendering it certain that many Fillmore men, opposed to a fusion with the abolitionists, must have voted with the Democrats. It was in vain that Mr. Rayner harangued, and maligned the Democrats,—the more he talked for fusion the more firmly the honest and patriotic portion of the Fillmore men were fixed in their purpose to vote for Buchanan. They saw no chance for Mr. Fillmore—they would not fuse with Fremont, and so they cast their votes where they would tell for the Constitution and the Union."

There is the truth. They saw no chance for Fillmore's election by the people; the only hope his friends generally had was to give him such a respectable electoral vote as to carry him to the House. They would not vote for Fremont, and therefore they voted for Buchanan. And thus Buchanan's vote, far short of a majority as it is, is far more than his real strength; and Fillmore's vote is far short of *his* real strength. Yet the thanks the Fillmore men who aided Buchanan get, is to have themselves and their first choice sneered at for want of "nationality."

As a matter of fact the Standard is wrong in regard to Burlingame. The Fillmore men did not unite with the democrats, but *vice versa.* The Whigs put up Appleton, a Whig, against Burlingame; the Americans first adopted the nomination, and then the Democrats did likewise.

A New Post Office.—Areysville, Sampson Co., N. C. R. Peterson, P. M.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The complete returns of the elections in the several States come in slowly. So far we have but three States; viz:

RHODE ISLAND.

The vote in the State foots up as follows:—

Fremont,	11,379
Buchanan,	6,580
Fillmore,	1,668
Fremont over Buchanan,	4,799
Fremont over Fillmore,	9,716

CONNECTICUT.

Full returns from this State show the following result:—

Fremont,	37,098
Buchanan,	30,932
Fillmore,	2,129

New Jersey.—The full returns from this State are as follows:

Buchanan	39,481
Fremont	22,888
Fillmore	21,597

The New York Herald charges Mr. Fillmore with having divided the opposition to Buchanan in the free States and thus defeated Fremont

The Providence Journal says: If Mr. Buchanan does not take care of the Fillmore leaders in Pennsylvania, he will furnish a remarkable example of a quality not altogether unknown in our politics, political ingratitude. *They have elected him; and they meant to.*

TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (democratic,) speaking of the Old Line Whigs and the Democrats, says,—

"The ultraists of both parties have fallen away to Black Republicanism, leaving the body in both cases sound and national. This expurgation, it is true, has drawn more heavily upon the Whigs than upon the Democrats; but those that remain are as staunch in support of the Constitution and the Union on their original basis, and as much opposed to Sectionalism and madness in all its branches, as the purified Democratic party is. Both have been vast gainers in point of character by the ordeal to which they have been subjected, and by the same process they have been closely assimilated. The Democracy of 1856 is not the extreme Radical party which existed in some former years, but, by a change of circumstances, it has become the great conservative party of the country, and the only one which is able to present an effectual barrier to the in-rushing tide of fanaticism and folly. The old line Whigs of themselves cannot do it—they are not sufficiently numerous; but their patriotic impulses are as high and as noble as if their numbers were greater."

There are two things, equally just, in the above, to which we would direct the reader's attention: The tribute to the Whigs who remain Whigs, and the admission that the Democratic party, as well as the Whig party, has been purged of a large number of black republicans.

We might add a word or two respecting the further admission that the democratic party *was* an extreme radical party, and inquire how much better it is now, and whether the in-rushing tide of fanaticism and folly did not spring from that party? But we refrain.

LAND GRANTS.—Some of the new States in the Northwest, under the influence of liberal donations of the public lands, present a most striking contrast to their elder sisters, whose liberality gave them a start in the world. The State of Illinois, in 1850, had an aggregate population of 851,000. In 1856, it has been ascertained by State census, Illinois has a population of 1,350,000; a gain of half a million in about five years. In 1850 the State of Iowa had a population of 192,000, enough to secure it two representatives in Congress. In 1856 its population is estimated, accurately we have no doubt, at 800,000; having quadrupled in five years. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and others of the neighboring States and Territories exhibit pretty much the same rate of progress.

This great progress in population, and consequent wealth and influence, has been the natural result, mainly, of the liberal policy pursued to these States by the Democracy of the older States, in the hope of building up a Democratic stronghold in the North-west. It is to be hoped, now that the North-west has declared with singular unanimity against the party which has fostered it, that we in the South may share in future land distributions.

DISUNION.—Hon. R. B. Rhett, of S. C., has written a long letter to the Governor of that State, urging the formation of combinations, and the shaping of events, so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a dissolution of the present Union and a Southern Confederacy.

The Charleston Mercury thinks that Mr. Buchanan will do all in his power to assuage sectional strife, but that he will fail; and in view of the vote at the late election thinks that we are on the verge of revolution or destruction. It prefers the former.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The line from New York to St. John's, Newfoundland, 1715 miles, is completed and at work. 85 miles of this, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is submarine. The line from Newfoundland to Ireland, 1600 miles, all submarine, is expected to be completed in July, 1857.

WOUNDED IN THE POCKET.—The Petersburg Express says,

"We have seen Democrats quite unable to enjoy the glorious victory they have achieved, in consequence of having wagered considerable amounts on Mr. Fillmore's not carrying a single State."

Death of Hon. John M. Clayton.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. John M. Clayton, Secretary of State during the administration of President Taylor, and for a long period U. S. Senator from Delaware. He died at his residence at Dover, Delaware, on Sunday last, after an illness of some weeks.

COLPORTEUR CONVENTION.—We have received the proceedings of the Convention of Colporteurs, at Goldsborough, on the 23d ult. There were 20 present, being nearly half of the number in the State, besides several clergymen of different churches. Among the Colporteurs were Messrs. Crowder and Cain, whose labors in this part of the State have been so effective for good. The session lasted four days, holding meetings and religious services daily. The colporteurs compared notes as to their own early religious training, their fields of labor, the wants of the people, and the best manner of supplying their wants. It appears that they were connected with seven different religious denominations, but that "they were all of one heart in the blessed work before them."

We make the following extracts:—

"The descriptions of ignorance, sin, and prejudice, in many places, as given by these brethren, it was painful to hear in this Christian land. Multitudes of families are living without any religious instruction, or schools of any kind, and seldom or never enter the house of God, or hear a sermon. The large audience present were often bathed in tears at these recitals. Sometimes their sorrow would be turned to joy to hear that a Tract Primer had been the means of teaching some unlettered man to read, who was now instructing his own and his neighbors' children to read God's word in a Sunday-school. In some cases the colporteur taught part of the alphabet before he left the cabin and gave the book. In future visits he would sell some, if they had means to buy, and would get up a Sunday-school. The preacher and church soon follow, ignorance and open sin begin to disappear, neat cabins take the place of old dilapidated ones, and cultivated gardens and fields soon show the change. The numerous facts related by the colporteurs of good done, especially to the destitute, while all, high and low, bond and free, were reached and blessed by this simple agency, so cheered the good people of Goldsboro', that a noble and generous contribution to aid the colporteur work was given with a cheerfulness and liberality seldom equalled in our country."

"Numerous and powerful revivals of religion have been enjoyed in places where the colporteurs have labored, which have been, in part at least, connected with their books and faithful toils. Many who seldom entered the house of God, have been drawn to it by reading a book or tract, and many date their first awakening to this instrumentality."

"We could not help thinking, that if the many worthy Christians of this land had heard these details of misery and sin among the poor, and of the labors and toils and success of the colporteurs, hundreds would have said, I will pay the salary of one of them; and some one or more would have conceived the magnificent idea, I will pay the salary of *twenty* of these men year by year. How would such an act honor Christ, elevate thousands of the poor by educating the rising race, and erect monuments enduring as eternity in the hearts of ignorant dying souls. Five or ten thousand dollars each year, spent in paying men of faith and prayer to labor on such a field, would set on foot a train of influences deepening and widening as time rolls on, till millions would be saved by their means. Are there not some who are ready to do this?"

We are much pleased to know that many of the most intelligent old-line Whigs of Warren—the very first men in point of talents and respectability in the county—voted openly on Tuesday last for Buchanan and Breckinridge. We know that they were controlled in their action only by the purest motives of patriotism.

Warrenton News.

R. A. Hamilton, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

Sampson County Fair.—The next annual exhibition of the Sampson County Agricultural Society will commence at the Fair grounds, near Clinton, on the first Thursday in December next. Thos. D. McDowell of Bladen will deliver the annual address.—*Clinton Independent.*

Mr. Buchanan's Family Circle.—Mr. Buchanan's family circle consists, for the present, of Mr. and Miss Lane, (his nephew and niece,) Mrs. George Pitt of Philadelphia, and Mr. Appleton, his late Secretary of Legation in London. Col. Ramsay is also on a visit with him. Miss Lane, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, does the honors of the mansion with the same grace and affability which gained her so much popularity at the head of her uncle's establishment in London.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Monday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JNO. EDWARD PIERCE to Miss MARY A. VAIL, all of that place.

DIED,

In Bladen Co., N. C., on the 6th inst., of Pleurisy, JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

In Bladen Co., N. C., on the 7th inst., of Pleurisy, Mrs. EDITH PATTERSON, relict of John Patterson, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

In Sampson county, Nov. 4th, Mrs. HERODIAS KILLETT, relict of the late Alex Killett. Aged 77 years 4 months and 20 days.

November 9th, at the residence of her son, Theodore Hinsdale, in Brooklyn, N. Y., HARRIET, widow of John Hinsdale, late of Middletown, Ct., (and mother of Mr. S. J. Hinsdale of this town,) in the 72d year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov'r 13, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Rockfish Co, J Worth & Son, Worth & Utley, J Shortridge, G W Williams & Co, W Overby, A A McKethan, A M Campbell, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, G B Baker, I Dodd, N & J W McKay.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

11.—Schrs. Helene from N. York, Woodbine from Charleston, J C Manson from Shallotte; Br. Schr. Aeolus from Turks Island. 12.—Schrs. Amelia from Jacksonville, Sidney Price, Marine, and Southern Belle from N York.

DISSOLUTION.

DRS. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent.

Dr. McSwain will attend to settlements and collections for the firm.

Dr. McDuffie will continue to occupy the former office.

H. McSWAIN. WM. C. McDUFFIE.

Nov. 1, 1856. 55*3t

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK Nov. 10.

The Collins steamship Baltic, with four days later news than that received by the Canada, has arrived.

The chief feature in the Baltic's news, and that which excites the most attention, is an official paragraph in the *Moniteur* complaining that the English press publish calumnies against the French government. The *Moniteur* holds out a menace that a continuance of such conduct will break up the Anglo French alliance. The paragraph has caused much excitement both in England and France. It is reported that the British government will ask explanation, if the threat is intended to dissolve the alliance.

Respecting the Neapolitan difficulty, the only addition in progress is that the French Embassy and probably the British also, left Naples on the 26th.

Count Watawski's official correspondence with the Neapolitan Government is published.

The English fleet were at Malta, and the French fleet at Toulon. German papers say that the squadron will go to Naples in three weeks, if matters are not settled at that time.

There is nothing new with respect to the complicated relations of the Danubian principalities—it is denied from Vienna, but re-asserted from France, that the Porte has summoned the Austrians to quit. In this connection there are two reports. The first is, that the proposed Congress at Paris is not likely to meet, owing to the non-assent of England; and the second, that Prussia inspired by a suspicion of secret understanding between England and Austria respecting the Principalities, demands that the Russian squadron be permitted to enter the Black Sea on the same terms as the English fleet.

Letters from France are not satisfactory—the demand for money continues unabated.

Latest by Telegraph.—The latest by telegraph from London, previous to the Baltic's sailing, stated that English funds had closed firm. Money was more liberal in the discount market. The Paris Bourse paper was received at one-half per cent. Letters state that financial affairs were less discouraging.

Commercial.—The Africa's news had caused less firmness in cotton, with a turn in favor of buyers. Sales of the three days 26,000 bales. Prices generally were unchanged, and so were breadstuffs. Finer qualities of wheat had advanced a penny.

The Moon.—Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says:

"With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen, and he had no doubt that under favorable circumstances it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of inhabitants such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible, not a sea, or river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate."

A Good Reason.—A person meeting an old man with silver hair, and a very black bushy beard, asked him how it happened that his beard was not so gray as the hair of his head?" Because," said the old gentleman, its 20 years younger!"

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Drs. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE are requested to settle. I have bought Dr. McDuffie's interest in the Notes and Accounts of the firm, and intend closing it as soon as possible. I can be found at my residence on Gillespie street, south of the Market Square, when not absent on business.

H. A. McSWAIN.

Nov. 10. 55*3t

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 25th of last month, a large white MARE MULE, supposed to have gone to Chatham Co., where raised. The above Reward will be paid if delivered to me.

H. G. HALL, Ag't.

Nov. 3, 1856. 55*2t

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill: A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 220 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses, and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.

October 1, 1856. 45*8tpd

BENTONISM.

The following speech was delivered by Colonel Benton at St. Louis just before the late Election:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS LEADER.

Colonel Benton was addressing the numerous audience when we arrived. The hall was not yet full, but it became so in the course of a few minutes.

We do not pretend to give this morning a full report of Col. Benton's speech. It is too late for any effect upon the canvass to read long speeches or long editorials, and on this important day there is no time for either. We desire to give simply such a sketch of Col. Benton's remarks as will convey to our readers in a few words the gist of what he said, and will communicate the impression which he desired to make.

Col. Benton said that he had come back to St. Louis before the great day of the Presidential election in order to close the forty days' canvass of the State. It had been said that he was not really in favor of Buchanan; it had been insinuated that he was really in favor of Fremont. He was come to take that part which belonged to him to take, and to complete the work which he had begun. His desire was to advance the true interests of our common country, and to secure the peace and perpetuity of the Republic—that Republic which was the last hope of freedom.

There were three candidates before the people and three parties in the field disputing the Presidency at the time when Benton commenced his canvass of the State of Missouri. He went on to characterize them in succession.

Mr. Fillmore was a gentleman whom he had long known and with whom he had been associated in public life. They had sat in Congress together, and when Mr. Fillmore filled the Presidential chair he had been on terms of intimate personal friendship with him. His Administration had been a good one—it had given peace to the country. [Here the applause was so vociferous that we though two-thirds at least of those present must be Know Nothings.] Mr. Fillmore did not belong to the party of Benton, otherwise he would have voted for him. But as he belonged to a different party he could not support him. [Slight applause.]

The second candidate was a member of his own family. As such he was dear to him almost as a son, and all who knew him could bear witness that he had sustained Col. Fremont in all the difficulties which he had undergone, with all the means at his disposal. There was nothing which a father could do for a son which he had not done to carry him through his undertakings, and to uphold him in the severe trials to which he had been subjected. All that was NATURE, and it was a case in which he had a *right* to listen to nature's voice. But when it was proposed to make this gentleman a candidate for the Presidency of the United States the case was entirely different. In the first place, HE (Col. Benton) had been too near the Presidential chair, had been too well acquainted with the trials of all the Presidents, whom, from Madison down to the present time, he had personally known, to desire that eminent office for himself or any other man whom he loved, or not to prefer that it should be given to any good man rather than to one bound to him by ties of blood or friendship, but above all to his own son. This objection was one that he would have felt even if Col. Fremont had come forward as the candidate of a national party.

But, in the second place, when he understood that he was to be brought out, not as a national candidate, but as the candidate of a *sectional* party—and this fact he (Col. Benton) knew a whole year before the public knew it—he told him at once that he not only could not support but that he should oppose him. [Loud applause.]

He did not suppose that any thing that he was about to say would have any influence upon the election. He considered that the election was practically settled, and that it was now perfectly certain that Mr. Buchanan would be ELECTED. [It would be in vain to attempt to give any idea of the frantic cheers with which this very simple and very true announcement was received. The people stamped, they hurrahed, they shouted, and it was very clear that, though there might be some Know Nothings present, the masses were for Buchanan.]

Mr. Buchanan was a gentleman whom he had long known. He had sat with him in Congress, he had known him in the Departments, he had observed him in the diplomatic service of the country. He knew him to be peculiarly a man of peace—a *safe* man—and he believed that his election would best secure the tranquillity of the country. Hence, when his name was brought forward, he determined to support him with all his influence. There were men who never could ascribe the conduct of a public man to any other than a private motive, and it had happened to him twice to have his motives misrepresented in the support that he had given to Presidential candidates. When Gen. Jackson was nominated, although not personally friendly, he (Benton) had supported the nomination, and it was immediately said that he did so from motives of interest; that Jackson was to give him an office. Benton scorned to deny such an imputation. Time had disproved it.

Jackson was elected, held office, went out of office, and left the stage of life, and gave Benton no office. Jackson offered office to Benton; Jackson was grateful to Benton for the support which he gave to the measures of his Administration, and Jackson, being a man who abhorred being in debt to any one, wished to repay Benton by some shining mark of his gratitude; but Benton refused.

When the country was in danger of a war with Mexico during Jackson's Administration, he called for Benton and said: "If this war breaks out you shall command the army." When war with France was threatened, he said again, "If this war takes place you command the army." He offered Benton the most brilliant foreign missions; Benton declined the civil appointments. Had the threatened wars broken out he would not have declined the military appointments. [Applause.]

Col. Benton also spoke of the singularity that both in Gen. Jackson's case and in that of Mr. Buchanan he was not on friendly terms personally with the candidate whom he supported. He had had a difference with Mr. Buchanan, and for six years they had not spoken; but he had supported him as he had supported Jackson, without his knowing that Benton intended to support him. [Applause.] * * * * *

Col. Benton concluded amid the general and cordial applause of an audience composed of the very best people of all political parties. Take it all altogether, if it was not one of his finest speeches, it was one of his best; and his delivery of it must be regarded as a historical act, which belongs to and not unfitly closes, so far as Missouri is concerned, this eventful campaign.

There were two or three points of the speech which we have not noticed, which deserve perhaps not to be overlooked. Col. Benton denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; he also declared himself opposed to the extension of slavery, and paid a high compliment to Mr. Clay for the passage in his speech on the admission of California in which that illustrious statesman expressed the same sentiment. These sentiments were cordially received by a portion of the audience, particularly the brief panegyric on Mr. Clay, which was a fine burst of rhetoric.

FIGURES IN RELATION TO THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The majorities by which our Presidents reach office are generally far less decisive than is supposed. The popular majority for the successful candidate is rarely excessive, and not unfrequently he has merely a plurality. The present election is an instance in point. Mr. Buchanan goes into the Electoral College with a very respectable majority of electors, yet he will probably fall 200,000 votes short of a majority of the popular vote. This was also the case in 1844, when the votes of the opposition exceeded the aggregate given to Mr. Polk, and he was a minority President. In 1824, there were four candidates in the field, namely, Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. The first received 99 electoral votes, the second 84, the third 41, and the fourth 37. The election, under these circumstances devolving on the House, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, and Crawford of 4. In 1828, Jackson was chosen by the popular voice, obtaining 178 electoral votes of 261, which, then constituted the Electoral College. In 1832, Jackson was again chosen by the popular voice, and this time by an even greater majority, receiving 170 electoral votes more than his opponent Henry Clay.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren, though elected over Gen. Harrison, had only 14,000 majority on the popular vote, although he had 170 electoral votes out of 294. Four years after Gen. Harrison seemed at first sight to have three times as many supporters as Van Buren, for he obtained 234 electoral votes, while his antagonist had but 60; yet he only beat the latter in the popular vote, about one hundred and sixty thousand, out of a poll of nearly two millions four hundred thousand. Another curious feature of the election of 1840 was that the popular vote exceeded by nearly two-thirds that cast in 1836. Van Buren for instance, distanced as he was, received 361,000 votes in 1840 more than he did four years before. In 1844 as we have said already, Polk was actually a minority President; and yet he beat Clay by a larger popular majority than Harrison had beaten Van Buren; the vote being, for Polk, 1,536,896; for Clay, 1,297,242. The electoral college stood, however, 170 for Polk to 105 for Clay. In 1848 Gen. Taylor received 163 electoral votes and Gen. Cass 127. Notwithstanding Franklin Pierce, in 1852, received 255 electoral votes, and Gen. Scott received only 42, yet Gen. Scott received of the popular vote, 1,386,934, whereas Gen. Pierce received only 1,606,723. Thus while Gen. Pierce received more than six times as many electoral votes as Gen. Scott, the difference between the two in the popular vote was little more than 220,000 and of the total aggregate popular vote thrown, Gen. Pierce had only a majority of 65,289.

We annex the following table of the popular vote of the United States for the last twenty years as pertinent and interesting at this time:

Years.	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.	Seceding.
1824	200,350	151,800	———	———
1828	640,595	566,706	———	———
1832	687,502	583,297	———	———
1836	766,008	737,526	———	———
1837	899,203	927,213	———	———
1838	956,019	1,006,712	———	———
1839	1,011,108	972,847	———	———
1840	1,128,276	1,274,197	7,069	———
1841	1,008,400	1,016,198	———	21,559
1842	1,124,703	1,025,765	27,301	15,434
1843	1,061,584	960,759	56,243	26,924
1844	1,329,013	1,291,643	66,304	———
1845	1,161,074	1,143,646	62,191	1,359
1846	1,105,422	1,147,779	———	79,477
1847	1,284,400	1,201,376	———	78,557
1848	1,223,715	1,362,242	291,878	———
1849	1,243,471	1,235,378	———	82,649
1850	1,208,633	1,265,240	———	80,789
1851	1,397,757	1,282,233	———	78,143
1852	1,587,256	1,384,577	157,296	———
1853	1,361,614	1,192,879	227,058	55,540
1854	1,310,712	1,271,730	125,861	334,545
1855	1,456,863	1,358,307	618,592	794,146

In this table, in all the Presidential elections, the popular vote of South Carolina is omitted, the Legislature of that State selecting the electors.—*Balt. American.*

THE FOREIGN VOTE.

The New York, "Courier" after Election:—

Modern Democracy.—Of the 540 votes for Buchanan in Flushing, 408 were cast by adopted, 102 by native citizens. Thus Irish bog trotters, with necks yet raw with a foreign priestly yoke, seek to dominate over the will of American citizens.

COMMENT BY THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

Irish Vote for Fremont.—The Hartford Press states that about one hundred of the naturalized Irish votes in Hartford Ct., and nearly all the Germans, English and Scotch, voted for Fremont and Dayton.

FROM THE LOCKPORT COURIER.

An Incident of the Election.—A gentleman who has in his employ about 25 Irish Catholics, took to them on election day morning the straight Democratic vote, according to previous arrangement. Much to his astonishment he found that they had all turned Fremont men since the day previous. They had suddenly been attacked by the negrophobia. Wonder who vaccinated them? Can our democratic friends inform us?

Influential Journals.—The Detroit Free Press has the following refreshing notice of the influence of the quintuple alliance of New York, together with the remarkable effects of that influence:

"The New York Tribune, Herald, Times, Courier and Enquirer, and Evening Post boast of an aggregate daily circulation of some one hundred and twenty thousand copies. They have all supported Fremont for the Presidency. The aggregate vote in the city of New York is 78,587, of which Fremont has 17,889—not quite one quarter!

There has been every appearance of a combination of these metropolitan journals, with the view to the control of public opinion upon the Presidential question. They must feel a lively pride in the fruits of their efforts, especially the fruits immediately around them.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the great commercial centre of the country is politically sound to the core."

The Denominations.—The Congregational Church was organized in 1620, and had, at the taking of the last census, 1,674 church edifices, valued at $7,973,662, and accommodating 795,177 hearers.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1639, and have 8,791 churches, valued at $10,931,382, and accommodating 3,130,876 persons.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1706, and have 4,585 churches, valued at $14,369,389, and accommodating 2,040,054 hearers.

The Roman Catholics were organized in Baltimore in 1633; they have 1,112 church edifices in the United States, valued at $8,073,838, and accommodating 620,950 hearers.

The Universalist Church was organized in Oxford (Mass.) in 1785; it has 464 church edifices in the United States, valued at $1,867,915, and accommodating 205,464 hearers.

The Methodist Church was organized in Baltimore December 25, 1784; it has 12,467 church edifices, valued at $14,626,674, and accommodating 4,209,333 hearers.

The Freewill Baptist Church was formed in New Hampshire in 1780; it has this year 1,173 churches, 1,107 ministers, and 49,809 church members.

BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—Permit me, through your columns, to give answers to Nos. 1, 2, and 10, of A. T. Sherrill's interrogations, page 270.

"The hive I prefer is that recommended by a person of the name of 'Nutt;' it can be purchased at George Neighbors, High Holborn, London, with glasses, thermometers, ventilators, and all sorts of usefui and ornamental appliances; but a hive may be constructed upon the same principle by any country carpenter, that will do quite as well, thus: Make of inch board three boxes each twelve inches every way; let them be inverted and placed on a stand in a row; let the sides which come in contact with the centre box and the corresponding sides of the centre box be perforated with auger holes, so as to give the bees means of free communication—and let each side so perforated be provided with a piece of tin to slide over the perforations so as to cut off the communication. Let an early swarm be put into the centre box, the tin slides being down. Bees never swarm except for want of space—they will cluster around the mouth of the hive from excessive heat within, but after a while disperse again. The swarm being received in the centre box, should be allowed to remain there undisturbed until the following spring, when signs of swarming will be observed; then draw up the slides so as to give the bees access to one of the side boxes and the disposition of the hive to throw off a swarm will immediately subside, and the bees instead will forthwith commence operations in their new apartment. As soon as this may be filled with comb and honey—say in six weeks time—the disposition to swarm will again be manifest; then pull up the slides on the other side, and the bees will go to work there; as soon as they appear well under way in side box No. 2, insert under side box 1 the muzzle of a pair of bellows, blow gently, and the bees will leave it, passing into the centre box; then put down your slides and take away side box, No. 1, and you will have 25 lbs. of virgin honey without the loss of a bee. As soon as emptied replace it, and when No. 2 is full let the bees into No. 1 again, and so on. By this plan are gained what I regard as great advantages.

1st. All swarming is prevented.

2d. No bees are ever destroyed when the honey is taken.

3d. The centre box, never being disturbed, contains enough for the winter subsistence of the hive.

4th. All brood and discolored comb will be found in the centre box—the side boxes will always contain honey as pure as virgin honey, though the hive may be many years old.

The common box gum is objectionable, because to obtain the honey the bees must be destroyed, and because the greater portion of the honey when obtained is discolored by the bee bread—brood comb—and by the heat to which the hive is subjected in order to produce the young brood.

F. T.

Effects of Drainage.—All the rain that falls upon our fields must be carried away either by natural or artificial drainage, or, having thoroughly saturated the soil on which it falls, be left upon the surface to be carried off by evaporation. Now, every gallon of water thus carried off by evaporation requires as much heat as would raise five and a half gallons from the freezing to the boiling point! Without going to extreme cases, the great effects of the heat thus lost upon vegetation cannot fail to be striking; and I have frequently found the soil of a field well drained higher in temperature from 10° to 15° than that of another field which had not been drained, though in every other respect the soils were similar. I have observed the effects of this on the growing crops, and I have seen not only a much inferior crop on the undrained field, but that crop harvested fully three weeks after the other; and, owing to this circumstance and the setting in of unsettled weather, I have seen that crop deteriorated fully ten per cent. in value.

Journal of Royal Agricultural Society.

The Sugar Cane Expedition.—An expedition similar to that which was sent to Arabia and Asia Minor to procure camels has been fitted out, under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, to proceed to South America, for the purpose of procuring a fresh supply of cuttings of sugar-cane for experiment in the Southern States. The United States brig Release, under the command of Captain Simms, sailed from the Brooklyn navy-yard, New York, on the 5th instant, having on board the necessary number and materials for one thousand and eight boxes, each about three feet in length, in which to pack the sugar-cane cuttings.—*Union.*

Betting on Elections.—The Petersburg Express thus concludes an article against this bad practice:

"We think betting on elections to be bad in principle and likely to lead to dangerous consequences. Laws against it prescribing a penalty are inoperative because not sustained by public opinion, but laws might be framed which would be effectual in putting a stop to the practice. Let a bet disfranchise the maker of it, and then let it be the sworn duty of the Commissioners to question the voter under oath as to whether he had any bets depending on the result, and we should soon see the good effects of such a provision, in the greater purity of the suffrage and the improved *morale* of the body of contestants."

The Millionaires of New York.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier makes the following mention of the millionaires of that city:

William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, five millions; owes his fortune to speculations in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lennox, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions; came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, two millions; came from France poor, and made their huge fortunes in the tobacco and snuff business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions; learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now of the dry goods palace; began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down for a million and a half, George Law began life as a farm laborer; Cornelius Vanderbilt as a boatman; John Lafarge as steward to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires, James Chesterman began life as a journeyman tailor, and Peter Cooper as glue maker. Geo. Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis, are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Vorse of the New York Observer. William Niblo, it appears has two hundred thousand dollars. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand. Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But, perhaps, the most remarkable statement of all is, that Mrs. Okill, of New York, has made a quarter of a million of dollars by keeping school!

Southern Commercial Convention.—Gov. Wise of Virginia, has appointed four delegates for each of the thirteen Congressional districts of the State to attend the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Savannah on the 8th of December next.

DODGING A DUN.

Some can scent a dun at any distance, and can dodge him effectively. It is a knack acquired by long experience. If the dun, however, by his experience, becomes expert, the dunned stands a slim chance of escape.

We heard a story the other day of old Dr. G., of Portsmouth, which is to the point, as regards amateur dunning; for there is a wide difference between the amateur and the professional.

Dr. G. was a man of great integrity and worth, and his business habits were on the square, exacting every thing that was his own and paying every man his due. He held a note against a gentleman of Hampton for some considerable amount, and wherever he met him the Doctor was ready, note in hand, for the payment of an instalment. It became at last an agonizing dread with the debtor about meeting the Doctor, particularly at the time when troubled with a disease known in the financial parlance as "shorts." But whenever he met him the Doctor's dun would be anticipated by his debtor's movement for his pocket-book, and frequent payments were made without seeing the note at all. He knew that the Doctor was honest and that it would be all right, and several payments were thus blindly made.

A great dearth of funds made him more shy of meeting the Doctor, and as he passed through the town his eyes wandered in all directions to catch a glimpse of his dread and avoid him if possible. He succeeded for awhile, and outgeneraled the old man several times; but fate does not always favor the brave, and the Doctor from a distant position saw his victim tie his horse to a post and enter a store. He made all the haste he could, and entered the store just as his debtor dodged behind a rice cask.

"Didn't I see Mr. —— come in here?" asked the Doctor.

"He did come in here, sir," said the shopkeeper, "but he has gone somewhere now."

The Doctor said he was not in a hurry, and could wait as well as not; he saw his horse at the door, and thought he would be back before long. The man remained hid, and the old Doctor waited a long time. At last he went out. Shortly after Mr. —— himself went out, and was just stepping upon his wagon when the Doctor darted at him from a doorway.

"Well, Mr. ——," said he, "you needn't dodge me any more. That note has been paid up these six months, and I have been trying to see you that I might pay you back twenty dollars that you over-paid me."

Board Wanted.—A gentleman and lady without encumbrance, desire, etc.

One sees queer things set in little type in the newspapers, sometimes, conveying by implication all sorts of doctrines, disclosing people's ideas of happiness, when they least suspect it, and affording a clew to the faith in many a heart that is a sealed book to those that know it best, and yet set forth so many times daily in a dull advertisement.

Sometimes, as in this agate expression of "a want" we have people's definitions of things which set Webster and Johnson at defiance.

"Without encumbrance!" What young mother, when she feels for the first time her first born's breath, would ever imagine in the new blossoming of her new love, that anywhere beneath the sun there should exist a lexicon, wherein under the E's it should read thus:

ENCUMBRANCE, *n.* A young human being, a child.

There! What do you think of that, ye old-fashioned grandmothers, whose love is visited upon the children even to the third and fourth generation? "Rachel weeping for the *encumbrances;*" "here am I and the *encumbrances* thou hast given me!" "And the leopard shall lie down with the lamb, and a little *encumbrance* shall lead them!"

Those little motives in pink and fair dimity, that stir the pulses like a clarion, that nerve up the weary and light up the hope, and fill up the sighing with song, are encumbrances!

So then the sweet little candidates for heaven's kingdom, that dance around the threshold of the open heart and enter unforbidden; that keep the world from growing old in sorrow and in sin, are encumbrances all!

And when they are elected, for so alas! they sometimes are, as the greensward broken into little pillows everywhere, and the Rachels that will not be comforted, so sadly attest, think ye when the mother rocks the empty cradle, and looks upon the unpressed pillow, and finds in the "frill" a silken tress and a pair of little shoes that were laid aside for sandals of light, that she finds the name of the wearer under the En's?

That when the poet sighed,

"There is no flock however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there—
There is no fireside howso'er defended,
But hath one vacant chair—"

or when he who sang the "Airs of Palestine," declared

"I cannot make him dead!
His fair, sunshiny head,
Is ever bounding round my study chair,"

that either of them dreamed the burden of the song was a mortgage, and not rather one star lost out of the visible heavens—that set

"As sets the morning star, that goes not down,
Behind the darkened West, nor hides obscured
Amid the tempests of the sky, but melts
Away into the light of Heaven."

May the hearths, the thresholds, and the hearts of the world never be without "encumbrance;" let them all be mortgaged to them who "like the planets are nearest the sun."

Chicago Journal.

Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech out West, in a small village. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat behind him, whispered:

"Tip 'em a little Latin, General. They won't be satisfied without it."

The man of iron-will instantly thought upon the few phrases he knew, and in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming:

"*E Pluribus Unum!—sine qua non!—ne plus ultra!—multum in parvo!*"

The effect was tremendous, and the hoosiers' shouts could be heard for miles.

A Nut for the Abolitionists.—The Danville (Va. Register says: On Friday last, a respectable and intelligent free negro woman appeared in court before his honor Judge Gilmer and made application for leave, under our laws, to sell herself to James J. Tinsley, Esq., of Cascade, in this county, as a slave. His Honor instituted very rigid inquiries into her motives, &c., and caused both parties to undergo a careful examination on oath, to show that no improper or undue influence had been brought to bear, and that this step was of her own wish and will. Her value was then estimated at nine hundred dollars, and the order was accordingly made that upon Mr. Tinsley's paying $450, or one half her value, and giving bond to the amount of $500 that she should not become chargeable to the county, she should become his slave. The woman is 21 years old, healthy, of fine size, and has three children, and is besides a woman of most excellent character.

The Vote of St. Louis.—The St. Louis Democratic journals reflect a general feeling of astonishment, not unmixed with wrath, at the result of the election in that city. In admitting that Mr. Fillmore has carried it by about one thousand majority, against a four thousand Democratic majority at the last election, they call the Benton wing of the Democracy and the Germans, who are said to have voted for Fillmore, many hard names.

Mr. Fillmore and Southern Cities.—It is a significant fact, made manifest by the recent national contest that every Southern city, and many of the smaller towns, gave Millard Fillmore a majority. First among these is Baltimore; then comes Norfolk, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile, Montgomery, New Orleans, Louisville, and even St. Louis. These facts show very conclusively, that business men in the South were willing to risk their commercial and business prosperity with the patriotic, conservative statesman, whom, in honesty of purpose, they saw fit to vote for.

Balt. Patriot.

How the Game Worked.—"To vote for Fillmore is to vote for Fremont," said the Democrats South. "To vote for Fillmore is to vote for Buchanan," said the Republicans North. "*There is no chance,*" said the Democrats South. "Fillmore is an Abolitionist and an enemy to the South," echoed the Southern Democracy from the line of the Potomac to the frontiers of Texas. "*There is no chance,*" said the Republicans North. Fillmore is a dough-face, a pro-slavery man, and can't be elected." Thus the upper and nether millstone of the extremes did its work, and crushed out Fillmore, North and South. It was a game well played, and results in Buchanan's election to the Presidency by a large minority of votes.—*N. Y. Express.*

The U. S. Senate.—The Death of Mr. Clayton creates another vacancy in the U. S. Senate, to be filled by the New Democratic Legislature of Delaware which however does not regularly convene until June next. In the meantime, the vacancy will probably be filled by Governor Causey, who was elected as a Nnow Nothing, and will be likely to appoint a man of the same politics. When a Democrat shall have been elected to succeed Mr. Clayton, the U. S. Senate, according to present appearences, will comprise about 38 Democrats, and 24 Opposition men. Among the latter are several Southern Whigs or Know Nothings. The New Legislature of Missouri, California, Indiana, and Delaware, will each have two U. S. Senators to choose.

Death of General Bankhead.—We announce with regret the death of General James Bankhead, who died last evening at his late residence in Madison street, in this city. The deceased served throughout the Mexican War, and in that arduous campaign suffered impairment of health from which he never fully recovered. He was attached to the army forty-eight years, reaping many well-earned laurels, always maintaining, in its fullest sense, the high character of a soldier. He now passes from life's theatre, ripe in years, crowned with honors, and regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Arctic Exploration.—The demand for Dr. Kane's Arctic Exploration, it is stated, has been so great that the publishers have been unable until the present week to supply the booksellers. Twenty-five thousand subscribers have received it. The booksellers, have been run down by demands for it. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the Ledger says, have ordered copies to the amount of $20,000; and Philips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, to the amount of $25,000.

The Clarendon Iron Works were sold yesterday in this town, and purchased by O. G. Parsley and Z. Latimer, Esqs., for the sum of $28,000—part cash, balance time.—*Wilmington Herald.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board for Examination of Teachers in the Common Schools of Cumberland County, will meet at the Office of the Chairman on the 25th, 26th, and 27th November inst.

All who are desirous of an examination must then attend.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARDEN,
W. A. HUSKE,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Nov'r 13 56-2t
Town papers copy twice.

NOTICE.

WILL be Rented on the 2d day of December next, at the Door of the Court House, in Fayetteville, for the term of 4 years, the old Barksdale Plantation on Upper Little River. Also, 625 acres of Land near Summerville, with the boxes thereon.

Bond and approved securities required, and the terms as prescribed by Act of Assembly.

P. MURPHY, Guardian of S. Barksdale.

The Winslow tract of Land will also be rented at the same time and place.

P. MURPHY, Ag't for M. A. Barksdale.
Nov'r 12, 1856. 56-1tsw*2t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Commissioner to sell the Negroes belonging to the Estate of Norman Johnson, dec'd, will sell at the Court House Door in Toomer, Harnett county, N. C., on the second Monday in December, at 12 o'clock, the following

NEGROES,

viz, JUDA aged 50 years, and two children, ANDERSON aged 8 years, CALVIN aged 4 years.

Terms of Sale.—Six months' credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.
Nov. 4th, 1856. 56-ts

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs. LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
October 13, 1856. 47itf

PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.

2500 LBS. PURE LEAD;
6 bbls. Distillers' Glue.
Copal, Coach, and Black Leather Varnishes; Paint, Varnish, and Camel Hair Brushes; Grainers; Blenders; Sash Tools, &c.; Ground Paints in Oil; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 50-ilm

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

GUM DROPS,
Tamarinds,
Fresh Salad Oil,
Sperm Candles,
Adamantine do.
Indigo, Potash, Soaps,
Burning Fluid,
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 49-ilm

SAPONIFIER,

Or Concentrated Potash.

WARRANTED to make Soap without Lime, and with little trouble. 3 lbs. of the above will make over a half barrel of Soap. For sale in 1 lb. Cans by J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 23. 50-ilm

A BRANCH ROAD TO FAYETTEVILLE.

It will be observed, says the Wilmington Herald, that the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company in his report recommends a rail road connexion between this town and Fayetteville, by means of a branch from the main stem of our road. A special committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported in favor of the scheme, and their report was adopted by the stockholders. We presume there can be no opposition to the measure. Its necessity and expediency are self evident. We append a copy of the report of the Committee.

To the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the President relative to the expediency of obtaining a communication by Railroad with Fayetteville, Submit,

That the advantages to a rail road of increasing the amount of freight and number of passengers by any means commensurate with the facilities thus to be obtained, is a truism and requires no argument.

That a connexion with an interior town possessing the advantages, location for trade and business of Fayetteville, would insure immense benefits not only to our road but also to the town of Wilmington, and the people of that portion of our State connected with the former place, is beyond doubt or question.

Your committee would therefore recommend That the President and Directors of this Company be authorized and requested to take such action as may be necessary at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of our State to enable this Company to accomplish this object, and to cause to be made a preliminary survey of route and estimate of the cost of building a road from some point of connection with the present one, and report to the next annual meeting of, or a called meeting if they deem the latter more expedient.

O. G. PARSLEY,
K. H. LEWIS,
J. L. HATHAWAY,
Committee.

The following extract from the Report of the President of the Company, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, contains what he says on the subject:

"The State of North Carolina has of late years evinced a most patriotic determination to bring into the great exchange of the world her ample wealth. The liberality with which she has assisted the different Rail Roads in the States, is full evidence of this fact. Progression is her policy, and we cannot be mistaken in supposing that her Legislature, at its ensuing session will extend a helping hand to the citizens of Fayetteville, in the completion of her rail road to the coal fields in Chatham county. This work being completed, an immense proportion of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State will be annually poured into her lap. How will it obtain a its outlet? By the Cape Fear river? It is impossible. There must be a more sure and reliable mode of transportation than is afforded by the river. In short, we must have a rail road connexion between Wilmington and Fayetteville. This connexion being determined on, we would suggest to our stockholders the expediency of running a branch from the main stem of our road to Fayetteville. This branch would not be more than sixty five miles in length; and let it start from whatever point that might be selected on the main stem, it would necessarily pass through a section of country rich in naval stores and agricultural productions.

"Information leads us to believe that individual subscriptions could be obtained to perfect the grading, and we would only have to execute the superstructure, including the laying of the iron. This connexion would not be our shortest or cheapest communication with the coal fields of the upper Cape Fear, but greatly more advantageous, as it would afford our Company the remunerative profits arising from the transportation of the bulk of the freight passing through Fayetteville."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Europa, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here about noon.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have published an address complaining of the false packing of cotton.

The Neapolitan question is unchanged. The King had sent a confidential agent to Paris. It was rumored that the Austrians refused to evacuate the Principalities, which gives greater prominence to that question. It was also rumored that Turkey had demanded formally that the Austrian army shall quit the principalities, and the British fleet quit the Black Sea, but these two parties, owing to a recent mutual understanding, refused to do so.

It is now stated that Russia has, as a compromise, proposed to refer the question of the Isle of Serpents and Belgrade to Constantinople for settlement.

Numerous arrests of discontented workmen continued to be made in Paris.

The position of the affairs of the Bank of France were slightly better.

The Broker's circular quotes: Cotton—An average business has been done without any quotable change in prices. The Market is firm and unchanged except lower qualities which have declined ⅛.

Sales of the week 53,000 bales, including 9,000 bales to speculators and 8,000 bales for export. The market closed steady.

Flour closed quiet and generally unchanged.

Money Market—the money market is unchanged, but active. Consols for money closed at 92¼ a 92⅜.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

Funeral of Senator Clayton.—Hon. James Buchanan and Hon. Lewis Cass, passed through here this morning on their way to Dover, Delaware, to attend the funeral of Hon. J. M. Clayton, which takes place this afternoon.

MERCHANT TAILORING,

At 38 Market Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Plain and Fancy Cloths,
Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
IN TOWN,

Is NOW OPENED at this House.

SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Tailors' use, and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring Trade.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES weekly, until the middle of December, per Express. The new styles may always be found at the CITY CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 38 MARKET ST.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly, at the

City Clothing Store,

38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1856. 47tf1D

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1856.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, by appointment of Gov. Bragg, is Thanksgiving Day in North Carolina, as in nearly all the States of the Union.

The Observer will be issued early on Thursday morning, and advertisements must be handed in on Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Term closed on Saturday.

The three prisoners from Bladen were refused bail, and were remanded to prison.

Andrew Jackson Evans was tried for the murder of Joseph Williams, (both free colored,) in this town on the 30th ult. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to receive 39 lashes and pay a fine of $100. For the State, B. R. Huske, Esq. (the Solicitor being indisposed.) For the prisoner, Gen. John Winslow and Messrs. C. G. Wright and Neill McKay.

A Special Term was ordered, for the trial of Civil Causes, (which were necessarily almost entirely neglected at this Term,) to be held on the 2d Monday in February.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of N. Carolina adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday before the 4th Sunday in October 1857.

We understand its deliberations were of unusual interest, eliciting talent and argumentative powers of the highest order. The subjects which elicited most discussion were, the Union Theological Seminary, the Report of the Committee on Education, and a resolution asking the body to sustain the Central Presbyterian Newspaper, published in Richmond, Va. The best temper characterized these debates, and a truly christian spirit prevailed.

The presentation of the claims of the Bible Society, by Rev. Jas. McNeill, and the addresses on this subject by Rev. Mr. Schenck of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va., were listened to by a crowded house on Saturday evening.

The attendance on Synod was larger, and the number of Communicants greater, than at any former session in the history of the body, no matter where held.

MILITARY.—Brig. Gen. McLean reviewed the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia in this town on Saturday last. The display was a more respectable one than is common, there being five uniform companies, (including the Cadets,) and we learn that there is still another in the county, and yet another about to be organized.

We understand that at the close of the Review Gen. McLean delivered a brief and appropriate speech, which was received with cheers by a large crowd of bystanders.

DEMOCRATIC GLORIFICATION.—The victors in the late Presidential contest had their accustomed procession and speeches in this town on Thursday night last. It was reasonable and right that they should celebrate their triumph, and no one could possibly object to it, provided that, in the hour of victory, they respected the rights and feelings of their defeated fellow citizens, which in the general we learn that they did. There were some exceptions, we are told, one of the transparencies being disfigured by a very indecent allusion to an individual of the American party, and another by a shameful insult to the State of Maryland, for having voted for Mr. Fillmore. These were exceptions, probably not sufficiently considered by the managers of the affair.

We are told, (for we saw and heard but little of it ourselves,) that the transparencies and speeches made much more of the triumph over the Fillmore party, Whigs and Americans, than of that over the Fremont party. And we fear such an unnatural feeling has prevailed to a very great extent among the democracy. We cannot sympathize with such a feeling. The real enemy of the South in this contest,—of all of us, Whigs, Americans and Democrats,—was Fremont, and his fanatical sectional party. Over his defeat all true friends of the South,—all who love their country and its institutions better than they love their party or the spoils—should rejoice. The Whigs and Americans do rejoice over it quite as heartily as the democrats, and they even look with complacency upon the election of Buchanan *because* he defeated him. It was in bad taste and bad feeling, therefore, that they should have been singled out for the sneers and insults of their neighbors in the very moment of victory. It looks more like rejoicing over a party triumph than over a victory of the laws, the constitution, and the Union.

With these exceptions, the celebration appeared to be a creditable one. There was a large crowd, of all sorts of people, including many lookers-on from the Whig and American parties. There were a number of transparencies and colored lights; and a dozen or two of speeches, of all degrees of merit, which are said not to have aroused much enthusiasm—not so much as broke forth when they commenced the firing of cannon. That appeared to speak a language which many of the party could appreciate.

We heartily wish that all friends of the South may have as much reason to rejoice for the next four years as the Buchanan party appears now to have.

The General Assembly of North Carolina meets to-day. Of course we have nothing as yet concerning its organization. It is generally supposed, however, that Mr. Shepherd, of this county, will be Speaker of the House; and Paul C. Cameron, of Orange, or Mr. Avery, of Burke, Speaker of the Senate.

We have engaged a Reporter to furnish us later intelligence than we can get from the Raleigh papers.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD.—At the 21st Annual Meeting, last week, the old Board was re-elected, viz: Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President; and Messrs. E. P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., John D. Bellamy, W. W. Pierce, and Wm. C. Bettencourt, Directors on the part of the individual stockholders. Messrs. L. H. B. Whitaker, Wm. A. Wright and Wm. K. Lane were appointed Directors by the Board of Internal Improvements.

We have already mentioned the handsome receipts and profits of the Road for the last year. We find that they arose from

Through Passengers,	$162,341 80
Way Passengers,	108,408 95
Freight,	154,158 17
Transportation of mails, &c.	50,984 72
	$475,893 64

The way travel and freight have increased $23,623 over last year.

An investment of $42,000 has been made, the beginning of a Sinking Fund to meet the English debt of $222,666 67, due 18th Nov. 1858. It is expected that $60,000 more will be invested during the year 1856-7, and $80,000 during the year following, leaving only $40,666 67 to be raised at the time of payment. The President anticipates the payment of all the Company's debt during the next ten years, and then 15 per cent. dividends.

See proceedings of the Stockholders as to proposed Branch Road to Fayetteville, in preceding page.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—We have been favored by Professor Emmons, State Geologist, with an article on the minerals, agriculture, &c. of Montgomery county. Not having time to put it in type this morning, it will appear in our next.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—There were some 200 Delegates at the late Convention at Raleigh.

A proposition to raise $50,000 as a further endowment to Wake Forest College was met by a subscription on the spot, in one hour, of about $25,000. Two brethren subscribed $5000 each, five $1000 each, five $500 each, a few $200 each, and a large number, perhaps thirty or forty, $100 each. Besides which, $13,000 were subscribed to build a new house of worship in Raleigh.

These are noble movements, indicating zeal and liberality rarely manifested in this State.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.—The annual Conference of this denomination was held at Mt. Moriah, Guilford county, on the 5th inst. Thirty lay and twenty-eight clerical delegates were in attendance.

The Conference resolved to establish a female seminary of high grade at Jamestown; and Messrs. G. C. Mendenhall, J. W. Field, J. F. Speight, L. W. Bachelor, Calvin Johnson, C. H. Wiley, Alex. Robbins, C. F. Harriss and J. C. Rankin were elected Trustees.

There are attached to the Conference 34 Itinerant and 32 unstationed Ministers. Number of members 6,229—increase 433: 58 churches, valued at $50,000: 13 Sabbath schools, 57 teachers and 419 scholars.

The next session will be held at Jamestown in November 1857.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Mr. J. F. Bell has sold his interest in the Salisbury Herald to his partner Mr. S. W. James.

The Signal, an American campaign paper at Raleigh, has been discontinued.

John D. Hyman, Esq., editor of the Asheville Spectator, offers that paper for sale.

And the Raleigh Register is to be sold at auction on the 5th December.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.—At the second annual meeting, on Thursday last, the President reported that the Bank had done a good business and would declare a good dividend.

Application is to be made to the Legislature to authorize the Bank to pay out and pass the notes of other Banks of this State of the denomination of three and four dollars, which may now be lawfully issued by said Banks under their Charters. A very proper application, which should be assented to for this and the other Banks. That which it is lawful for one bank to issue it ought to be lawful for all to circulate.

Messrs. John McRae, J. R. Blossom, L. A. Hart, J. L. Hathaway, H. P. Russell, A. Martin, of Wilmington, and Robert Norfleet, of Tarborough, were re-elected Directors.

SUNDAY AMONG THE GERMANS IN NEW YORK.—The Republican Central Committee of the Germans held a meeting at No. 53 Bayard street, New York, on Sunday evening the 9th inst., and after considerable discussion decided not to make a nomination for the next Presidency at this time. But they appointed a committee to prepare a plan of permanent organization and a programme of principles.

These are offshoots from the democracy; and it is by the loss of a vast class of such people that Buchanan has been defeated in that State. Fremontism is even more congenial to their tastes and habits than democracy. The democracy caressed them for years, taught them how to vote before they were lawfully entitled to do so, and now find them a thorn in their sides.

EXPLORING THE BEDS OF RIVERS.—A remarkable machine is on exhibition on the Hudson river. It enables persons with entire safety and ease to examine and work at any depth under the water. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, 12 at a time, went down in it, to the depth of 24 feet, and returned with shells, &c., gathered from the bottom of the river. Finally, a stone weighing four tons was attached, the air let in, and the machine and stone bounded to the surface in an instant. It is constructed of iron, somewhat in the shape of a tea kettle, about 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, and is provided with capacious chambers on the sides, which may be filled with water at pleasure, causing the machine to sink, and may be emptied by the admission of air, making it sufficiently buoyant to rise to the surface.

THE ELECTION.—There is nothing since our last to change the result. Tennessee and Illinois having certainly gone for Buchanan, his vote is 170, with California, (no doubt,) to be added, making 174, to Fremont 114, and Fillmore 8.

By the way, it was predicted that *after the election* there would come back from California a letter from Mr. Buchanan approving of the project of a government rail road to California And so it has turned out. The last arrival from California has brought such a letter, which was so timed as to operate *there*, but not to be heard of *here*, where some of the strict constructionists might have been startled at so gigantic a proposition as a hundred millions of dollars for internal improvements. *Cunning old Buck!*

Mr. Fillmore also wrote a letter of reply on the subject, but he refused to pledge himself to the scheme. He merely referred to his past public course.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—We have the official returns from three more States, viz:

MARYLAND.

Fillmore	47,462	Buchanan	39,115
	39,115		
Fillmore's maj.	8,347		

Fremont received 281 votes.

DELAWARE—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.
Newcastle,	3576	2625	306
Kent,	2083	1530	—
Sussex,	2344	2020	—
	8003	6175	306

Buchanan's plurality over Fillmore, 1828.
Buchanan's majority over all, 1522.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Buchanan,			230,500
Fusion { Fremont,	147,447		
Fusion { Fillmore,	55,891		
		203,338	
Fillmore straight,		26,338	
Fremont straight,		101	
Gerrit Smith,		18	
			229,795
Buchanan's majority over all,			705
Buchanan's majority over Fusion,			27,162

LOUISIANA.

24 Parishes have been heard from, giving Fillmore a majority of 1936, a gain of 1765 on the vote of last year. 22 Parishes to be heard from. The State has gone for Buchanan, by 1500 to 2000 majority.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.

Tennessee Election.—Complete returns from forty-nine counties in this State show a gain of 4578 for Buchanan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.

Illinois.—Returns from all but eight counties give Buchanan a majority of four thousand.

THE POPULAR VOTE.—The Baltimore Patriot sums up the number of votes for each of the three candidates for President,—official, as far as ascertained, reported, and estimated. The total is:

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
16 Free States,	1,000,304	1,126,147	338,208
15 Slave States,	590,000	1,100	455,000
	1,590,304	1,127,247	793,208

These numbers will doubtless prove to be nearly correct. They show that Fremont has not received *one-third* of the whole vote. And that Mr. Buchanan lacks 330,000 of a majority of the whole, and this too after having received probably one or two hundred thousand votes from friends of Fillmore.

The Raleigh Standard has been very considerably excited by a paragraph in the Observer of last Monday—or by something else. In its issue of Saturday a couple of columns are devoted, by way of reply to the Observer, to Mr. Rayner's speeches in Philadelphia, and to some miserable clap-trap, of which the Standard ought to be ashamed, about the men who fought the battles of the revolution and of the Mexican war. Neither Mr. Rayner's speeches nor the veterans of those wars had any connection with what we said. The former were not defended, the latter were not attacked.

We simply alluded to the constant habit, for many years past, of attacking Southern Whigs as unsound on the slavery question and as traitors to their section. Two recent instances were mentioned. To both the Standard takes exception. It does not believe that the Richmond Enquirer made any such charge against Mr. Bruce; and the statement that itself had endeavored to convict Mr. Rayner of abolitionism is pronounced false.

The Richmond Whig made the statement as to the Enquirer's denunciation of Mr. Bruce, (we do not see the Enquirer.) And the Whig, in our estimation at least, is somewhat better authority than the Standard's belief or disbelief. And as for the Standard itself, though it did not connect the word, abolitionism, with Mr. Rayner's name, it did devote column after column to prove that he was unsound on the slavery question, that he was a traitor to the South on that question, and it was very plainly intimated that he ought not to be allowed to return to the State.

We knew very well that all this was done for political effect, as it had been done for years past; we knew that such a course had strengthened the hands of the abolitionists, by convincing them that a large body of the Southern people were with them in feeling; and we knew, as every body else would know after hearing the facts, that such a charge against large slaveholders, whose property is the point in dispute, was supremely ridiculous. We made no comparison of patriotism between the men who own one slave or those who own a hundred: we did not measure a man's patriotism by the number of his slaves, as the Standard insinuates. We meant simply to show how utterly false such charges were, by stating that the accused persons were owners of slaves to a far greater amount than their accusers: to call attention to the fact that the loudest talkers here and elsewhere about "Southern Rights" were those who had least interest in those rights; but who are accustomed to talk about halters for those who are so misguided as to be "traitors" to themselves.

FREMONT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Three votes were polled for Fremont in Craven County. We have heard of no other votes for the Pathfinder.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	Fillmore.	Buchanan.	Gilmer.	Bragg.
Alamance,	452	717	645	916
Alexander,	322	314	411	466
Anson,	723	311	772	334
Bladen,		90 maj.	481	608
Burke,	311	378	459	523
Bertie,	511	453	545	470
Beaufort,	796	526	833	539
Brunswick,	384	364	468	404
Buncombe,	731	778	786	969
Cabarrus,	594	365	665	426
Caswell,	212	917	211	1120
Catawba,	167	645	158	968
Chatham,	788	760	1062	1166
Cleaveland,	71	796	138	1109
Cumberland,	632	755	701	923
Craven,	475	595	535	784
Chowan,	212	255	230	291
Columbus,	207	530	306	589
Carteret,	389	463	502	493
Camden,	474	89	474	107
Cherokee,	522	443	574	632
Davie,	477	279	586	353
Duplin,	117	1173	155	1113
Davidson,	964	634	1199	823
Edgecombe,	151	1581	189	1563
Forsyth,	772	1043	926	1080
Franklin,	255	793	334	744
Granville,	756	1061	994	1225
Greene,	218	375	289	432
Guilford,	1515	413	2059	571
Gaston,	53	597	133	759
Gates,	305	388	392	459
Halifax,	509	683	584	736
Harnett,	135	502	229	652
Hertford,	375	301	393	335
Henderson,	406	434	647	665
Iredell,	1241	302	1349	351
Johnston,	619	958	817	1036
Jones,	157	211	180	261
Lenoir,	264	424	263	447
Lincoln,	226	514	222	614
Martin,	311	725	340	706
Moore,	489	440	677	733
Mecklenburg,	573	1031	623	1024
Macon	358	267	396	367
Nash,	61	1068	93	1107
New Hanover,	577	1472	570	1522
Northampton,	466	621	428	695
Onslow,	145	683	108	771
Orange,	747	909	1045	1119
Pasquotank,	532	299	502	330
Person,	279	543	384	678
Pitt,	577	737	716	775
Richmond,	500	176	556	246
Robeson,	566	673	669	773
Rockingham,	359	1001	439	1168
Rowan,	863	777	905	885
Rutherford,	407	560	781	1070
Randolph,	1085	337	1281	561
Surry,	362	706	579	877
Stokes,	331	658	498	769
Sampson,	359	927	497	990
Union,	236	655	273	835
Wilkes,	992	380	1264	609
Wake,	789	1472	1124	1693
Warren,	77	841	101	819
Washington,	364	226	377	261
Wayne,	208	1172	274	1332
Yancey,	208	616	320	810
Yadkin,	694	483	888	633

In the above 70 counties, Fillmore has gained, in Alamance 6, Cumberland 99, Chatham 132, Catawba 332, Cleaveland 246, Caswell 204, Rutherford 136, Rowan 66, Wayne 94, New Hanover 57, Nash 7, Jones 27, Lenoir 24, Rockingham 86, Harnett 56, Buncombe 230, Onslow 125, Richmond 14, Washington 22, Alexander 63, Craven 129, Chowan 18, Gaston 82, Hertford 16, Lincoln 104, Moore 105, Pasquotank 61, Person 30, Union 143, Yancy 82, Bladen 37, Northampton 112, Randolph 28, Camden 18, Cherokee 137, Macon 11.—3,139.

Buchanan has gained, in Cabarrus 10, Brunswick 44, Franklin 128, Granville 74, Greene 14, Guilford 386, Edgecombe 56, Davidson 46, Forsyth 117, Orange 88, Mecklenburg 57, Halifax 22, Johnston 120, Sampson 75, Wake 114, Warren 46, Columbus 39, Robeson 3, Yadkin 44, Duplin 98, Anson 26, Burke 3, Bertie 17, Beaufort 26, Carteret 83, Davie 35, Gates 16, Iredell 59, Martin 48, Pitt 91, Surry 46, Stokes 56, Wilkes 43, Henderson 10.—2,142.

Net Fillmore gain in 70 counties, 997.

There are 13 counties yet to be heard from, viz: Ashe, Caldwell, Currituck, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, Madison, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimans, Stanly, Tyrrell, and Watauga.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Southern Commercial Convention is to assemble at Savannah on the 8th of December. No delegates have yet been appointed from this State.

Mr. Buchanan is stated to be a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, with strong religious impressions, but not a communicant.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The George Law has arrived with $1,600,000 in gold. There was no news, except that a party of whites and a party of Indian cattle thieves had had a fight, in which 50 of the latter were killed.

COL. FREMONT.—It is said that the Black Republican majority in the New York Legislature will elect Col. Fremont to the U. S. Senate, in place of Hon. Hamilton Fish, whose term expires on March 4, 1857.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.—A crowd collected in Monument Square, Baltimore, on Tuesday night last, and burnt an effigy of Hon. Reverdy Johnson before the door of his house. Indignation at the recent speech of Mr. Johnson, in New York, is assigned as the cause; he having been reported as saying, (though he denies it,) that if Maryland voted for Fillmore every citizen would be disgraced and should be ashamed to show his face.

Political excitement runs high in Baltimore, and cases of riots, pistolling and stabbing, are reported pretty much every day.

TIMID PEOPLE.—The vote in New Orleans at the Presidential election was for Fillmore 6,052, for Buchanan 2,625—majority of Fillmore 3,426. It is gravely affirmed by Democratic newspapers in New Orleans that about 3,500 democrats were frightened from the polls by threats of death in case they voted for Buchanan! The Democracy in that region have not entitled themselves to their boasted name of "unterrified."

Land Warrants.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter quotes land warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres,	$0 92 per acre.	$0 95 per acre.
120 acres,	87 do	90 do
80 acres,	92 do	95 do
40 acres,	1 08 do	1 12½ do

M. E. Conference.—The North Carolina Conference convened in this town on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst. A large number of Ministers was present.

The Conference was opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., (Bishop Early presiding,) with the usual religious exercises, and the usual committees were appointed.

Among the visitors present was the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Editor of the Methodist Tract Society; the Rev. Mr. Nice, of the Georgia Conference; Rev. H. B. Cowles and Rev. Leo. Rosser, of the Virginia Conference.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give some of the more interesting proceedings of the Conference, and perhaps the list of appointments.

Greens. Patriot.

Important from England.—Private letters, received in Philadelphia from the Hon. George M. Dallas, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, by his confidential friends, convey the important intelligence that he has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries. It has been the earnest desire of President Pierce and Secretary Marcy to accomplish this difficult task before retiring from office, so that all possible troubles might be smoothed away for the incoming administration. The instructions given to Mr. Dallas when he entered upon his mission, have been zealously acted up to by him, and the result has been most happy, as above noted.

Trouble all Round.—Things throughout Europe are all out of joint,—and getting worse and worse every day. France,—that is to say, Louis Napoleon,—is annoyed at the "audacious calumnies" of the British press,—and England gives notice to Russia, that she means to keep a portion of her fleet in the Black Sea until she is better satisfied that Russia is going to adhere in good faith to the terms of the Treaty of Peace. This, the correspondents say, is likely to complicate "relations" between St. Petersburgh and London, —nay, drive the Czar perhaps over to an alliance with Louis Napoleon. Then, again, Austria will not evacuate the Principalities,—as she promised to do,—and this, in turn, gives umbrage to France, —and starts off the correspondents on a new track, —discovering, just here, that to offset the suspicious intimacy between Paris and St. Petersburg, John Bull is going to form an alliance with Austria, whose woman-whipper, Haynau, his London brewers flogged so unmercifully a few years since. A very pretty *hash*, to be sure,—made no better by the Neapolitan imbroglio, and the threatened break down in the Turkish Cabinet.

N. Y. Express.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Another Large Failure.—Ike Martin, President of the Board of Brokers, failed to meet extensive liabilities to-day.

Fremont in Jail.—A negro who gave his name as John C. Fremont was committed to jail day before yesterday for disorderly conduct. This makes the third Fremont.—*Wheeling Times.*

MARRIED,

In New Hanover county, on the 12th instant, by Rev. Mr. Tally, Mr. DANIEL SWIFT BRIGHT of Bladen, to Miss ELIZA MILLS of New Hanover.

DIED,

Departed this life, in Richmond County, N. C., Nov. 7th, 1856, after a lingering illness of many years, Mrs. SARAH BUCHANAN, aged 76 years.

At Gulf, Chatham county, of dysentery, on the 12th instant, KATE CARMON, infant daughter of Dr. Geo. C. and Margaret Newby, aged 11 months and 22 days.

Last evening, EDBERT BISHOP, aged about 50 years, a native of Connecticut, but for the last 20 years a resident of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 17.

BACON—		12½ a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	48	a 50
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	60	a 00
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	11½	a 00	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	11	a	Flaxseed	1 25	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½	a 15
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a	70
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	65 a	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 50 a	0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	7 00 a	0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 50 a	0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	6 00 a	0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	16	a 17
Corn	85	a	Crushed	16	a
Wheat	1 10 a	1 20	St. Croix	13	a 13½
Oats	45 a	00	Porto Rico	11½	a 12
Peas	65 a	70	New Orleans	11	a
Rye	90 a	1 00	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	11	a 12	TOBACCO—		
Green	5	a	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	14 a	15	10 x 12	$2¾ a	00
LEAD—	8½ a	00	WOOL—	17 a	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Dull.

Cotton—We continue former quotation from the fact that there is no sale this morning at the time of going to Press, to show what effect the late news will have on our market. Sales of good Fayetteville Cotton have been made in N. Y. at 12 cts. which is only equal to 10½ here.

Flour—Very little change here.

Corn—Wanted

Rye—In demand.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 1 90, Hard 1 00; Spirits 34 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

COTTON.—A telegraphic despatch to a merchant in this place, dated New York on Saturday, states that the cotton market was dull, at 11¾ for middling uplands.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 40 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 40 for hard. Spirits, an advance of ½ cent, and sales of 320 casks at 39. No transactions in rosin. Tar 1 50. Sales 1 05, 90 days. Cotton 11¼ to 11½ as in quality.

At New York, Southern Flour firm at 7 15 to 8 10. Southern yellow Corn 73. Middling Upland Cotton heavy at 12. Spirits Turpentine more firm at 43½ to 44. Rosin 1 62½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 11½. Sales of the week 665 bales. Bacon 12½ to 15. Corn 80 to 85. Flour 6 50 to 7 00.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

100 12½ LB. BAGS;
10¼ Bbls. Just received and for sale.
W. H. CARVER.
Nov'r 17. 57-2t
Town papers 1t.

WHISKEY.

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, just received, and for sale cheap for cash by the barrel, by
E. F. MOORE.
Nov'r 17. 57-

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. Nov'r 17, Str J R Grist, with goods for C Banks, Greentree & Barnum, M A Baker, A A McKethan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 12—Schr Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly. 13—Schrs Allen Grist, Jane Fisher, and Lavinia, fm Washington, Wm H Smith fm N Y, M Y Davis fm Boston, Home fm Beaufort, D Faust fm Phila, E Randall fm Little River, Brig Howard fm N Y. 14—Schr Thos Denison fm New London, Brigs Trindelen and W H Spear from Boston, Schr. Kate from Tar Landing. 15—Schrs Agnes H Ward from Shallotte, Humming Bird from N York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE assortment of the ABOVE ARTICLES, together with an additional supply of
DRY GOODS, HATS, &c.
Just received, and for sale by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov'r 15, 1856. 57*3w

Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving
J. & T. WADDILL.
November 17, 1856. 57tf

ALMANACS FOR 1857.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and The Farmers' and Planters'.
E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the County of Richmond.
Nov'r 8, 1856. 57-6tpd

The Torchlight, by Mrs. Olcott, Authoress of Isora's Child.
E. J. HALE & SON.

LAND SALE AT CAROLINA CITY.

THE Carolina City Company propose to sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th day of November next, at Carolina City, a limited number of eligible Lots in said City, immediately on BEAUFORT HARBOR. It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this sale. The proposed City is at the terminus of the Rail Road from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Harbor, which is the grand terminus of the Internal Improvement system of North Carolina, and where a magnificent city must rapidly grow up.

The City Company only propose to sell a limited number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at once to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so: another will not probably be given soon, as the Company has no desire to part with any considerable amount of the property.

Terms liberal and will be made known at sale.
Oct'r 14, 1856. 57-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Guardian of Alexander and Mary Jane McAlister, are requested to pay up by hiring day, the 5th Jan'y, 1857.
CHAS. COLVIN, Guardian.
Nov. 10, 1856. 57-5t*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, on Tuesday the 2d of December next, at his residence in Mingo District, his TRACT OF LAND, on which he now lives, containing 970 Acres: a good two-story Dwelling, and out houses in good condition, together with a very good Grist Mill. Enough land is open for a Four Horse Farm.

Also, 125 BBLS. of CORN and 40 FAT HOGS will then be sold, if not previously disposed of. Also, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms, for the Land made known at the sale; the other property sold at 6 months credit, with notes and approved security.
JOS. DAWSON, Jr.
Clinton, Nov'r 4, 1856. 57*3t

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Catharine Blue, Christian McArthur, Alexander McLean and wife Effie, Malcom McRae, John McCormick and wife Margaret, John D. McCormick, *vs.* Neill Baker and wife Mary, Alexander McKay and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

THE said Plaintiffs have filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, for the County of Robeson, their Petition against the said Defendants, praying for a sale of a tract of Land, lying in the County of Robeson, on Shoeheel and Wilkinson's Swamps, known as the "Old Mill tract," containing about 150 acres. Affidavit has been duly made that the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State.

Now the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

57*6w] R. S FRENCH, C. & M. E.

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small. Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without Collars.* The prices are from $2 75 to $1 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of **100 doz.**, is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted by leaving orders at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,
38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:
E. L. HARDING & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
KER., BALDWIN & CO., Richmond, Va.;
J. D. GOODMAN & CO., do.
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.;
THOS. WINFIELD ROY-TON & CO., do.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.;
B. RICHARDSON SHERWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.;
T. JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER, Charlottesville Va.; and
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54 ittstd

PURE LIQUORS!!

GOLDEN SHERRY,
Madeira,
Pure Port Wine,
Pure French Brandy,
Old Holland Gin,
London Porter, &c.

All the above were selected for Medical use, and may be relied on as PURE AND GENUINE. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Oct. 20. 49 tim

UNION ACADEMY.

WE announce to the public that the Scholastic year, at Union Academy, will close on Thursday the 20th inst. We expect to have an Examination, after which we expect an Address to be delivered by R. E. Troy, of Lumberton, and followed by declamations from the Students.
D. K. SINCLAIR, Principal.
Nov'r 3. 56-2t

NEW GOODS.

THE public are respectfully invited to examine our new Stock of

Brussels, Tapestry & Ingrain Carpetings.

We have on hand 50 Rolls assorted styles and qualities.
20 do 3-4, 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Oil Cloths.
Velvet and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa and Alacant Mats, with our usual stock of House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c

—ALSO—

Groceries of every kind, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, &c., at wholesale or retail.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 18, 1856. 49tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A NEW Edition of Tidd's Practice, 2 vols.
The Forum, or 40 year's Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar; by David Paul Brown.
Library of Law and Equity; being 13 vols. (in 11) of valuable Law Books for $15 00.
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

5000 LBS. BACON SIDES:
30 Boxes Soda and Lemon Crackers;
10 Half bbls. Snuff, (Eagle Mill;)
15 Boxes Steam Candy.
For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Oct. 20. 49-

DAILY EXPECTING,

75 BOXES CHEESE,
50 Qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
75 Sacks Coffee.
E. F. MOORE.
Oct. 20. 49-

CUMBERLAND FAIR.

THE Ladies will find at the CROCKERY STORE a complete assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

comprising almost everything requisite for comfort or elegance. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Silver Plated Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Dessert Knives and Castors.
Silver Plated Cake Baskets,—very handsome, at from $7 to $10 each.
Knives and Forks, and Scissors of *superior* quality.
Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Castors, Spoons, Ladles, Communion Setts, &c., &c.
Lamps, a variety for Oil, Fluid or Lard.
Looking Glasses, from 7 x 8 to 28 x 16 inches: Waiters, Mats, Baskets, Tin and Wooden Ware, Iron and Stone Mortars, &c. &c. For sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct. 20, 1856. 49-1m

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Second Fall & Winter Stock of Goods,

To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.
Oct. 16, 1856. 48-tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac, for **1857.** For sale, wholesale or retail, by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 15.

COAL! COAL!!

500 TONS BEST RED ASH' now landing, and a supply kept constantly on hand by
T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1856. 41-2m

GOOD LANDS FOR SALE.

AS I wish to move West, I wish to sell my Farm on the Cape Fear River, on the South side of Cape Fear a mile or two below Rockfish Creek, containing some **600** to **700** Acres of very fine River Lands. On the Farm there is a good orchard, and Buildings of all kinds to live in, &c.
Also my SAW MILL on Rockfish, (late H. McNeill's.) Also 180 Acres Lands joining the same.
Mr. E. H. Evans will show these Lands and Mills to any one wishing to purchase, and also give the terms. WM. A. EVANS.
Oct. 8, 1856. 48tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.
N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.
On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.
All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

An Entire New Stock!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received his STOCK OF GOODS, and would request those in want of

DRY GOODS,

Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes,

HATS, TRUNKS, HARDWARE, &c.,

To give him a call, as he can sell his Goods AS LOW AS ANY ONE, and warrants them to give satisfaction.

L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., near the Market,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 1, 1856. 44-2m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.
My terms will be favorable and payments easy.
For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.
Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

Blanks for sale here.

John A. Pemberton

HAS just rec'd one of the most desirable Stocks of **Silk and Fancy Staple Goods,** ever offered by him, embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Such as Plain and col'd Moir Antique Silks, Rich Ombre Satins, Striped and plain Silk Valencia, Poplinett Robes, Plain and Brocade Merinos, Plain, Plaid, and rich Fig'd French DeLains, and a great many other new styles. Also, a large Stock of Velvet, Cloth, and Silk Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas. Bay State, Stella Plush and Tiftic Shawls. A great variety of the latest styles of

PRESS TRIMMINGS,

French Embroideries, Honeton Lace Collars, every color of the best quality of **Kid Gloves** and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gents. A few very handsome patterns Woosted curtain Damask, with trimmings to suit, some very handsome Oil Window Shades.

ALSO, FOR GENT'S WEAR.

Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings. A very large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For **Men, Youths** and **Boys,** made in the latest styles and *Workmanship warranted.*

The above Stock was selected with great care as regards style and prices, and will be offered at wholesale or retail, on very accommodating terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 20, 1856. 41tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment.

THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.
Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.
Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.
His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz.

Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
Do do do do Over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts (Linen and Merino,)
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

All of which he hopes to be able to sell at as early a day as possible.
All persons who owe me for purchases previous to July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their and my good name.
JAMES McPHERSON,
Hay street, opposite E. Glover's.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville
WM. McL. McKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*
He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
September 3, 1856. 36tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving a very large STOCK, embracing every thing in the Dry Goods line with

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Which they will sell CHEAP for Cash or approved Notes, at WHOLESALE only. We invite Merchants visiting this market to examine our stock.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.
He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.
Constantly on hand
Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.
March 15, 1856. 87-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.
Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,
On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.
On motion of James F. Marsh,
Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.
On motion of J. D. Williams,
Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.
On motion of James Banks,
Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.
D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP,

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

I AM now receiving my SECOND STOCK OF **GROCERIES,** consisting in part as follows:
50 Sacks Rio Coffee;
50 Boxes Cheese, Eng. Dairy and Goshen;
35 Quar. Bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
30 Boxes Soda and Lemon Crackers;
10 Boxes Candy, &c., &c.
The above goods added to my present Stock makes it complete.
All orders will have my personal attention; and Goods shall be sold Cheap. E. F. MOORE.
Nov. 1. 53-

WANTED,

AT High Mount Tannery, on the Charlotte road, four miles west of Wadesborough, Anson county, N. C., four or five good SHOE and BOOT MAKERS. Good Workmen are required—recommended; and the best of wages will be given.
JAS. C. CARAWAY.
Nov. 1, 1856. 53-6w

The Greatest Invention of the Age.

HAVING purchased the exclusive right for the State of North Carolina of GEAR'S MACHINE FOR CUTTING, TURNING AND MOULDING IRREGULAR FORMS IN WOOD, I offer the Machine to the Manufacturers of this State as the most perfect and effective ever invented to work irregular forms in wood. It has been thoroughly tested, and can perform the labor of *ten* to *fifty men* in the most complicated kinds of work.
It can do handsomely and rapidly all irregular and carved work, such as Circular and Gothic Sashes and Doors, Brackets and Scrolls, Tracery and Arches of the most difficult patterns, Cabinet Ware and Furniture, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Chairs, Millwright and Factory work, Ship and Boat Building, Agricultural Implements, Block Letters, Picture and Mirror Frames, and Patterns for Machinery. In fact, work such as no other Machine has ever done before.
I am prepared to sell single and County Rights, and to furnish Machines.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, Proprietor.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-6m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbid trusting any one on account of Steamer Chatham, except upon our written orders.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
W. H. ALLEN,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1856. 52-1m

Biographical Sketch of Henry A. Wise, with a History of the Political Campaign in Virginia in 1855, by James P. Hambleton, M. D.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 21.

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.
Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.
The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.
Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.
A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.
It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

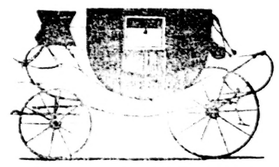
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

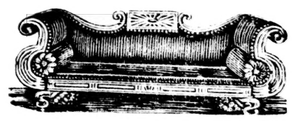
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.
All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2. 45t

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to contract with some person or persons, of energy, address, and responsibility, to canvass the State for Subscribers to Dr. Hawks's History of North Carolina, the first volume of which is in press and will be issued in a few weeks, and to deliver the work after publication. They would prefer to have a single Agent for the whole State, who may employ sub-Agents at his discretion. But if no suitable opportunity should present to secure the services of such a one, then Agents for Judicial Districts, or single Counties, will be contracted with. Immediate application, with reference as to qualifications, is desired. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 3, 1856. 48-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, on TUESDAY the 2d day of DECEMBER next, at the Plantation of Green Womack, dec'd, on the River, below Haywood,
All the stock of Hogs, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. together with about 300 bbls. of Corn, a large quantity of Fodder, Shucks, Oats, Straw, &c.; this year's crop of Cotton; Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and all other Farming Utensils; a Cotton Gin of superior quality; one set of Blacksmith's Tools, and every thing else on the Plantation. Also, a large close Carriage and Rockaway.
A number of NEGROES will be hired out at the same time and place, either publicly or privately, by the month or year.
There will also be sold, at the same time and place, a Tract of Pine LAND, well timbered, supposed to contain 300 acres, adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others. This land is very valuable, being in the Coal region, and near the proposed line for the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.
Terms of Sale.—On the land a credit of one and two years will be given; and six months' credit on all the other property advertized. The purchase money to be secured by approved bonds.
J. A. WOMACK, Executor.
November 1, 1856. 53*4t

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AN EXCELLENT FARM.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing **311** acres of Land, lying 3 miles south of Fayetteville. About two-thirds of the tract, is excellent Swamp land, heavily timbered with cypress, gum and poplar. There is enough cleared land to produce about 1,000 bushels of corn.
The Sand Hill tract contains about 130 acres well timbered with pine unboxed, with a good dwelling and out houses, also a saw and grist mill which have recently been repaired. The grist mill will support a small family.
I will take in exchange for my Farm as well as my crop and stock, good notes or negroes.
W. S. MALLETT.
October 31st, 1856. 53-4t

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

I WILL offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 9th of December next, about 470 acres of Land, the proerpty and residence of Nelly and Jannett Wilkinson. Said Land lies on the East side of the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, 18 miles from Lumberton, on both sides of the Lumberton Road. There is 80 or 100 acres in cultivation, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c. There is a large quantity of Pine for Timber and Turpentine. Terms at sale.
JOHN BUIE, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1856. 55-*4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Town of Pittsboro', so as to extend the Corporate limits of said Town. Also to increase the power of Commissioners in regard to laying Taxes for the benefit of same.
J. A. WOMACK,
W. S. GUNTER,
A. J. STEDMAN,
M. J. RAMSEY,
Commissioners.
Pittsboro', Oct. 9, 1856. 47*6w

STRAYED

FROM the lot of Mr. Jacob Alford, in Robeson county, on Monday 6th inst., a small GREY MARE, five years old—had a scar on the right breast. When last heard from was within three miles of Lumberton, on the Harlleesville Road. Any information leading to her recovery will be gratefully received, and expenses paid.
JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY.
Bryan Swamp P. O., Bladen Co., N. C., } 1tsw-*5tpd
Oct. 15, 1856. }

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., a negro man who calls himself JOHN CHAVERS, and says that he is free, that he is from Sampson county, N. C. He had in his possession a Horse answering the description of one recently advertised in the Observer by Duncan McDougald. The conduct of the negro induces the belief that he is a slave, or that he has stolen the horse. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, wears whiskers, is rather short spoken, and black. He was taken up by Dr. McLain, in the upper end of Chatham.
Oct. 22. 51*tf

NOTICE.—$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Residence of the subscriber, on the 9th of July, 1856, a two year old FILLY; a dark Bay, with a large star in the face; long mane and tail, common size, (if not altered.) I will pay the above reward to any person that will give me correct information where she is or that will bring her to me or send me a letter to Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN RAINER.
August 1, 1856. 51tf

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing with a stamp to pay return letter.
WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
Oct. 14, 1856. 58*3tpd

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.
Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.
Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am DETERMINED to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address.
NEILL McDUGALD.
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 41*3mos

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.
E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 55*tf

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property. The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all nearly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land-lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.
I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.
If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.
W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

WHEREAS, it is ordered by the Court, at this Term, that a SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January A. D. 1857. This is therefore to notify all suitors, witnesses, Court officers, &c. that they be and appear, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January next as aforesaid, for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.
Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Oct. 13, 1856. 53*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Edward Currie and wife Catharine, *vs.* Daniel McArthur, Hector J. McLean, Administrators of Effie McArthur, dec'd, John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Peter McArthur, Alexander McKenzie who married Mary McArthur, (since deceased.)
Petition to Account.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Defendants jn this petition, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying them to be and